AGAINST PROHIBITION.

THE ASSEMBLY DEFEATS THE BILL FOR A VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT IN APRIL.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE'S SUBSTITUTE, POSTPONING THE VOTE UNTIL NOVEMBER, ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

BY THE DEMOCRATS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, March 23.-The Democratic party, under Governor's Hill's leadership, refuses to have a vote taken upon the Prohibition Amendment on April 13, the date set by two previous Legislatures, and the only legal date for the election. Acting undoubtedly under orders from the liquor-dealers, the Democratic A-sembly to-night ordered to a third reading a bill which names November 3 as the day upon which a vote shall be taken upon the amendment. The effect of this action is from New-York. He was talking with Senators Iven nullify the Constitution and to destroy the amend-

The bill was the special order in the Assembly to-night. The original bill, as introduced by Senator Van Gorder, provided for a submission of the question to the voters of the State in April next; it being his idea, and that of the Republicans generally, that this Delavan, where medical aid was furnished. was a question that ought to be divorced entirely from the vote then cast. Assemblyman Hitt, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which reported the abstitute bill in the Assembly, spoke at considerable length in favor of his side of the question. The main point in his argument was that Governor and Senston Hill wanted the election postponed until the fail, when it would be decided at the general election. Assembly-man Hitt moved that the substitute bill be adopted.

Assemblyman Acker, the Republican leader, made an amendment to this motion, and asked that the senate bill be substituted for the Governor-Senator's bill. In support of his motion, Mr. Acher said that the substitute bill provided for the submission of the question to the voters of the State, in accordance with the concurrent votes of two successive Legis latures. He moved the adoption of the substitute,

and called for a roll call. Charles P. McClelland, the Democratic leader, wanted to get a word in. He had a carefully prepared speech In defence of the Governor-Senator and himself in their opposition to the Senate bill. He was not, and never had been, he said, in favor of submitting the question at a special election. The other objection held was the cost, which was based on figures prepared by a Democratic Secretary of State and a Democrati Governor, who put it at \$609,000. He was against the amendment, anyway, and he wanted it understood that the party to which he belonged was against the amendment, and he hoped all Democrats would vote

To this speech, Assemblyman Acker made a brief reply. He declared that the member from Westchester (Mr. McClelland) had been looking for his information to the wholesale liquor-dealers and brewers. He wanted to know if the cost of the election was to be compared with the great moral question involved in it. He asked the previous speaker if the latter, as representing the Democratic party, wanted to wait until the November election, when the brewers, maltsters and wholesale dealers would be assessed to defeat this

At this Mr. McClelland interrupted the speaker with the assertion that, as a Democrat, he was in favor of submitting the question at the November election. That was the answer that I expected you to make, was Mr. Acker's reply. "But I did not expect that

you would admit that you represented the whishey and

brewing interests in the State." General McMahon also came to the support of the Assembly bill. Assemblyman Earl, the chairman of

the Excise Committee, which is struggling hard to do Hill's bidding, and thus please the liquor-dealers moved the previous question. He was not anxions, apparently, to have the discussion carried further. speaker Shechan had recognized Assemblyman Var-

ney, and the latter was allowed to speak. If the question were divorced from politics, he said, and upon at a time when no other question was involved, number of Democrats would vo Of this the Democrats were afraid, and they wanted the question put off to the time when the contest over the Governorship was at its height. Democrats would forget the question involved in the amendment in their interest in that campaign.

Assemblyman Judd, of Niagara County, tried to make it appear that in his county local spring elections would be held on the same day on which it was proposed in the senate bill to vote on the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Acker quickly interrupted him by showing that the elections were one week apart. The member, who had a speech prepared, in which soft spring rains and dewy May mornings with star lit skies predominated, cave up his maiden effort amid a burst of ridicule and laughter. The motion to substitute the Republican bill for the Governor-Senator's

bill was lost by this vote:

bill was lost by this vote:

Yeas-Messrs, Acher, Brink, Everett Brown, W. L.
Brown, Chamberlain, Christic, Clinton, Davis, Denniston, Devo, Dickinson, Fish, Gallagher, Gardenier, Gilford, Green, Hildreth, Husted, A. Johnson, I. Sam
Johnson, R. S. Johnson, Jones, Keeler, H. J. Lane,
Lewis, Mase, Mitchell, Mott, Nøyes, Palmer, Parsons,
Feck, Piesson, Sawmiller, Sgilerk, Sheffer, Nelson
Stevens, William C. Stevens, Stevenson, Stranahan,
Thompson, True stell, Varney, Ward, Whipple, White,
Woodburg, Worden—4:
Nays-Messrs, Brakes, Elmmenthal, Brotsky, George
H. Bush, R. P. Eush, W. G. Byrne, Thomas F. Byrnes,
Cahill, Cameron, Connelly, Corney, Croak, Davie,
Dempsey, Dinkelspiel, Daypolcher, Duffy, Dayser,
Earl, Endres, Fargubar, Foley, Gillette, Gorman,
Goodld, Guentner, Hitt, Hunting, Judd, Kane, Kelly,
Kerrigan, Lawrence, Martin, Mcfielde, McGelland,
McKenna, McMahou, Mullaney, Nolan, Norris, O'Connor, Osborne, Quackenbaish, Quicley, Rice, Riley,
Roche, Ryan, Sagy, Schnaff, Shields, Smith, Sohmer,
Southworth, Stein, Sullivan, Sulzer, Taylor, Townsend,
Webster, the Speaker—62.

This was a party vote, with the exception of Assemdyman Brodsky, Republican, who votes with the semocrats on all lighter questions. After Mr. Acker's notion to substitute the Senate bill for the Governor-rantor's bill had been voted down, the Assembly bill as sent to a third reading.

MEASURES IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE GOVERNOR'S ZEAL FOR EARLY ADJOURN-MENT-VETOES-THE BIRKETT BRIDGE BILL.

Albany, March 23 (Special) .- Governor Hill received the news early this afternoon that ex-Governor Lucius the news early this afternoon that ex-to-vernor Lucius Robinson, of Etmira, had died. Every member of the Legislature expected that almost as soon as the Legis-lature expected that almost as soon as the Legislature should meet a message from Governor Hill would be read in both the Senate and the Assembly, anhouncing Mr. Robinson's death, and that both bodies, out of respect for Mr. Robinson's memory, would at once adjourn. But David B. Hill never can forget that he is a politician, and that, as a politician, he wishes the Legislature to adjourn at an early day and leave in his hands all the appropriation bills, so that he can make political capital with them. It would not be to his interest, therefore, for the Legislature to show the slightest respect to Governor Robinson, and loa session of an bour. Accordingly, Mr. Hill delayed his message regarding Governor Robinson death until nearly 10 o'clock, or about the moment the Legislature was to adjourn. A merely perfunctory respect was therefore shown by the living Democratic Governor to the memory of the dead Democratic

Senators Fassett and Birkett had a conference to night respecting the proposed amendments to the Birkett Bridge bill. Mr. Birkett informed Mr. Fassett that the Union Elevated Railway Company was willing to accept most of the amendments proffered, but could not accept the one which required it to have \$24,000,-000 paid in before it should begin the construction of the bridge. This would prohibit the construction of the bridge. Frederick Uhlman, of the Union Elevated Railway Company, made the same statement to night here. Senators Fassett and Birkett subsequently held another conference upon the bill, but reached no agree

The Assembly amendments to Mr. Birkett's present oklyn Bridge Terminal Facilities bill were con-

curred in, and the bill was sent to the Governor. A bill was introduced by Senator Stewart directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make an appropriation yearly for the support of the Bables' Hospital of New-York.

Monroe County desires to sell its insune asylum to the State. Senator McNaughton introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of the asylum by

Senator Stewart introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to expend \$100,000 in the construction of a parade ground at

Van Cortlandt Park. The Superintendent of Public Works and the State

> THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Is the best untrilive tonic in cases of dyspepsin, for the weak and debilitated, and during convulencence. Beware of other extracts sold as "Hoffes" Mait Extract. Always ask for the genuine "Johann Hoffes," which is imported from Herlin.
>
> EINNEH & MENDELSON CO., Sold Agents. 4 BERGLYST, N. Y.

Engineer and Surveyor united on a communication to the Assembly to-night, which was read with great vehemence by the clerk, asking for an appropriation of \$150,000 to purchase logs for the upper and lower Mohawk and the Schoharie Creek aqueducts, which are aqueducts to the Erie Canal. The timbers now in use, they say, are decayed, and much damage is likely

to follow unless the aqueducts are repaired.

The Governor-Senator seems to have taken a special dislike to all religious organizations, as demonstrated by the vigorous opposition which his first lieutenant speaker Sheehan, made to the petitions of the Catholic dislike to all religious organizations, as demonstrated by the visorous opposition which his first lieutenant, speaker sheehan, made to the petitions of the Catholic elergy, against the Schauff and Stadder bills; and to-night he appeared as the antagonist of the Methodists and the Presbyterlans. He sent in a veto of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Mott authorizing the incorporation of Methodist Episcopal churches; and one of another member changing the name of a Presbyterian Church. Special legislation was the alleged cause of the veto.

THE LEGISLATURE'S SICK LIST.

Albany, March 23 (Special).-Senator Deane had a bad accident on the train this afternoon on his way and Cantor as the train was leaving Poughkeepsle, with his right hand against one of the parlor cars for support. The door was closed suddenly and with such force that the Senator's thumb was crushed. The pain was so intense that Mr. Deane fainted. When the train reached here he was carried to the

Assemblyman Grattan IL Brundage, of Stenben politics, and that it ought to be decided at a time when political questions would play absolutely no part in his room here, in Eagle-st. His physicians have about given up hope of saving him, and telegrams have been sent to his wife and family.

Assemblyman W. M. Lawrence returned to Albany to night with his right arm in bandages; and Dominick Mullaney, also a New-York representative, has his left eve under a shield and several cuts on his face It is said to-night that Senator Erwin returned here from New-York also on the sick list.

MORE ALLEGED CLEWS TO WRIGHT.

A THEORY THAT HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN IN ROCHESTER, N. H.

Boston, March 23 .- A "Globe" dispatch from Roche ter, N. H., says that evidence appears to be strong that William Wright, the supposed murderer of Carl Rut. tinger at Tottenville, Staten Island, is alive and has recently been at Rochester under the name of Allan. According to "The Globe" story, on February 23 a man closely answering Wright's description applied at the closely answering wrights description applied in house of John Trickey for board, saying he had just arrived that morning at Portland, on the steamer Scandinavian, from Scotland. He knew nothing of American customs and did not wish to go to a hotel He said be was in this country representing the in terests of his brother, who was an importer of chemicals from Germany. He had no baggare, but was well dressed. Mr. Trickey took him in and assigned him to a room with a young man named James Gilleland. For three days he did not go out of doors and he seemed anxious to procure New-York and Boston papers. acted strangely and was apparently laboring under great

mental excitement.
"One evening," said Mr. Trickey, "Allan sat in the parlor and my three-year old boy was beside him. I noticed he was tying his hands behind him with a piece of cord, and when had done so and the little fellow was struggling I remonstrated; and in excusing his action Allan said he was just doing it to see what the movements of the muscles were when a person thus tled was trying to free himself."

When a forinight had passed, during which tin Allan had scarcely been out of the house, except at night to go to the postoffice, Mr Trickey asked him to pay his board. Allan promised to do so later, a showed some English money, which he explained he did not want to get converted into American money at Rochester, owing to the great sacrifice in exchange be would have to make. The same day, however, he left the house and never returned. He was traced to the Phoenix House, Milton, where he stayed three days, and was last seen on the road to Farmington. He carried a beautiful gold watch and was well provided wit English funds. His roommate, Gilleland, said that Allan frequently talked in his sleep, crying: "Oh, why did I do it?" Incoherent words created the impression that he had something on his mind. Allan one day told him he was never in any other part of the United States, and the next day he told of ex-

periences in New-York City.
One day he and Allan rode past Nutter's Woods. One day he and Allan rode past Nutter's Woods, where the Sawteile nurder was committed, and Allan appeared hervous when the place was pointed out to him. He said it was horrible the way Ameticans executed suspected persons of murder on circumstantial evidence alone, but in Scotland direct evidence was necessary for conviction. A singular fact is that Alan was familiar with the Sawtelle case to an extent that would have been impossible in a stranger who had just landed in this country.

It is stated that Inspector Byrnes's detectives are vigorously following up the clews discovered there, and landed in this country.

It is stated that Inspector Byrnes's detectives are vigorously following up the clews discovered there, and additional developments are liable to occur soon.

A SECOND INQUEST IN THE EVANS CASE. The second inquest into the cause of the death of "Fred Evans," the Astor House snielde, was reopened yesterday afternoon before Coroner Levy. A letter was received by Coroner Levy from Colonel A. H. H. Dawson, counsel for "Gettrade Norman," which stated that Miss Norman would be represented by counsel. He had much to say about the case, and commented upon the continued disappearance of the elder Edgar and his nephew. In opening the case the Cooner in-structed the jury that they were to find the manner of death of "Fred Evans," and to determine whether his case was one of suicide. The first witness was Mrs. Anna Gertrude Neil, who was represented by L. N. Hearney, partner of Colonel Dawson. She testified that she had known a young Englishman named George Elgar, who had been accustomed to use the name of "Fred Evans," and that the nody was that of George Edgar. The last time she had seen Edgar he wa feeling despondent over a theatrical venture in which he was interested. The reason she gave for going to the morgue was to see if the body was that of Edgar. Several witnesses testified that they identified the body of Evans as that of William Wright, whose name has been connected with the Ruttinger Staten Island

AIR SWELLED HIS BODY LIKE A BALLOON.

A MAN BECOMES SO LARGE HIS DAUGHTERS CAN'T RECOGNIZE HIM.

There is a queer medical case at Gonverneur Hopital. It is that of a man who at noon yesterday pital. It is that of a man weighed about 120 pounds and for a person of his size was much emactated. At 6 o'clock hast night he was so puffed up that he looked as if he weighed twice as much. It took the hospital surgeons over an hour to convince his doughters that the man was really their father. Air is the cause of this transformation. The victim of this inflation in size is Shonebeln, a German laborer forty years old, of No. 157 West Sixty-second-st. While at work yesterday afternoon on a pile of timber, it was said at the hospital, some of the boards fell upon him, breaking his ribs. One of the broken ribs penetrated his lungs letting the air out and into the tissues under the skin. This caused a general puffing out of the skin all over his body from head to heels, until he was totally unrecognizable.

At Gonverneur Hospital, where he was taken directly after the accident happened, the doctors say they have only had one case like it before. The man after a few days resumed his normal shape and size and got well. But Shonebein has swelled out of all proportions. His daughters were informed of the ecident to their father, and went to the hospital to see him. But when the attendants pointed out the is their parent they were in search of, they refused to believe what was told them.

"That thing our father! Do the doctors think we don't know our papa? Our father was a tail thin man,"

they said.

As to shonebein's chances for recovery, the doctors say if he does not have congestion of the lames he will recover and gradually grow smaller mutil be gets down to his natural size. They consider the case a most interesting one.

A RAID ON A POOLROOM.

Five of Inspector Byrnes's detectives yesterday made a raid on the poolroom at No. 33 West Twenty-ninth-st. The manager, Samuel Fischer, and his six assistants were arrested, and 2037 lir cash, the sheets tickets and blackboards were selzed and taken to Police Headquarters. The building in which the peol room was located is a one-story wooden building, just west of Broadway, and for years was run by the torious "Billy" Tracey. Vesterday afternoon Detective-Sergeants McCluskey, Valleley, Jacobs, Crow- OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND ley and Freal went to the poolroom. Freal backed the norse Bootjack to win the first race at Guttenberg, at the odds of \$15 to \$5, paying to Henry Jones, the clerk who sold the ticket, 5 cents commission. A few minutes later the winner of the race was announced. The detectives walked in behind the partition and placed all the clerks under arrest, and seized the sheets on which the bets were recorded before the clerks had an opportunity to destroy them.

The prisoners were brought before Justice Ford, in the Jefferson Market Court, where they described themselves as Henry Jones, receiver, fifty-three years old, of No. 35 West Twenty-ninth-st.; Samuel Fischer, manager, No. 30 West Twenty-ninth-st.; Charles W. Spencer, cashier; Thomas Edgeworth and Edward Harris, sheet-writer, and John J. Murray, combination writer, A charge of violating the pool laws was made [1].

t the persons. They pleaded not guilty, and SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

MAJOR M'KINLEY IN WORCESTER.

A GREAT AUDIENCE HEAR THE OHIO STATES-MAN DISCUSS THE TARIFF ISSUE.

Worrester, Mass., March 23.-Major McKinley, of

Ohio, was accorded a great reception at Mechanics' Hall this evening. The hall was not large enough to hold the audience that came together. Among those pres ent on the platform were Senator George F. Hoar, Mayor F. A. Harrington, ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, Police Commissioner Osborne, of Boston; ex-Congress-man William Whiting, of Holyoke; Colonel Albert Clark; ecretary of the Home Market Club of Boston, and Cop tain J. E. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Mussa chasetts House. Congressman Joseph H. Walker presided and introduced the speaker, who said in part:
Fellow-clitzens of Worce-ter: I am grateful for this
most relations greating, and it would tend, if anything,
to refleve the future of my long journey. I feet it
as a reception to the Republican party. I have come
to speak carnest words on a great public question
which affects every citizen of the country in his earnines and his investments and has to do with the happiness of every American home. I have come to talk
ebout Federal taxation. Tills is he new theme. It
has affected American statesmen from the beginning
of the Government and it will probably vex them
as long as Government lasts. The first question that confronts any Government is how shall the
money be raised to meet its necessary expenses.
To carry on our Government takes \$1,000,000 every
twenty-four hours. It is purely a business question, dded and introduced the speaker, who said in part noney be raised to meet its necessary expenses. To carry on our Government takes \$1,000,000 every twenty-four hours. It is purely a business question, and it is to be done by direct or indirect taxation. Government cannot create money. Its only massets are public lands. Its only way to revenue is to get Congress to lay taxes. Congress may tax you directly, your lands, incomes, carnings or profession, or it can raise it by a tax or duty on foreign products. It can tax its people by what is called internal taxation, or it can tax its people by what is called internal taxation, or it can tax its people by what is called parties are agreed that internal taxation will not do. It is inquisilorial and to-day remains only in force on spirits and tobacco. The divergence between the parties begins just beyond their agreement that their money must be raised by what is known as a taxiff, for revenue and for revenue only; the other, while looking for revenue is at the same time protective, with due regard to the occupation and industries of our people. The one is a tariff exclusively for revenue, is without regard for our enterprises; the other has a thought for the interests and business of our people and their protection.

Major McKinley illustrated this point of his speech by an allusion to the manufacture of glass in this

List Congress, saying that no Democratic ampority in Congresses that will be closed in the next len year

Milwankee, March 23.—The Milwankes Bridge and Iron Works, of which Mosers, Keepers and Bidded ompany are reported at about #200,000. The

THE GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE. Lonisville, Murch 23.-The Grand Jt gate the failure of Theodore Schwartz & Co., the

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE. The Republican County Committee will meet or mittee on Confested Elections will report at thi

HIS ENEMY PLACED A BOMB BY UTS HOUSE. An attempt was made on saturday night to blow up the house of August Oliver, in University Place, Wood haven, L. I., with a bomb. The deadly missile was made of gas pipe about eachteen inches long and three on and halfs. The bomb was scaled at both and lad a fuse connected with the powder. It is supposed that the bomb was knited and that the damp weather prevented it from exploding. Had the bomb exploded it would have no dould, wrecked Offver's house and caused I as of life.

Offver has an enemy in Woodbayen. The name that person he refuses to disclose. Oliver says that this person has an immunary grievance against him and has on several occasions boasted openly that he would take Giver's the. This person is also aright of Collyer threadering letters informing him that he would carry out his threat of vengeance. These threats have been of frequent occurrence and oliver he beginned that rather haneav and vesterday consulted Different Attorny Fleming for advice. It is supposed that Oliver will swear out a warrant for the person who has been threatening him.

AGAINST MORE DECREASE OF HOURS.

Fall River, Mass., March 23.—The Manufacturers' Association of this city, which comprises the treasurers of all the mills, at a meeting to-day is ned an address setting forth the effect in Fall River, if successful, of the proposition now before the Labor Committee of the Legislature further to reduce the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments. The address says in

manusculing commences as what is a substance;

Should the fifty four hours proposition become a law, the productive capacity of our factories would be reduced one tenth, thus wiping out of existence more than \$2,000,000 now corraged in furnishing employ ment to lader. It will cut down the warrs of operatives ten par cent the day it becomes operative, and the so-called friends of later will have succeeded in voting a loss to the Fall River operatives amounting to \$13,000 a week, or say \$250,000 a year.

ACUTE OR LEADING TO CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND SODA IS SURE CURE FOR IT. This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophe-phires and fine Norwegian Cod Liver Oil Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacions as plain tool Live Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitts,

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, and as a FLESH PRODUCER there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

PRIVATE RIGHTS IN EDUCATION. HOW THE PROPOSED BILL AT ALBANY MAY PROVE OPPRESSIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: All intelligent Americans will heartily agree in the celebrated expression of Horace Mann that every child born into the world had a right to an education." To secure that right against the indifference or the greed of ignorant and selfish parents it is important that legal provisions be made, adequate to the end sought. But it is also most important that such provisions shall be so guarded and shaped not to interfere with the private rights-social,

domestic or religious—of any class of citizens. Unfortunately and strangely, however, this is preisely the difficulty with many of the laws proposed for compulsory education. It was so, most gr ossiv. with the bill in this state two years ago which Gov ernor Hill very properly vetoed. Now, again, it would seem from the brief outline given in your olumns last week that a bill is introduced at Albany, which would involve hardship and inferference it the affairs of social and domestic life that could hardly be imagined as seriously proposed in America. From the outline as then presented, the new law in troduced into the Legislature would appear to include two other statutes; an act to prohibit private education by tutors or parents; an act to prevent familie except between July 1 and September 1. The state were not absolutely involved in the bill as outlined in the dispatches from Albany.

The requirement is that every child under the age of fourteen shall attend some public or private school en every day on which the public schools of the dis trict shall be in session. What are the framers the public schools are open from the first Xonday of September till a day or two before the Fourth of July. This is well enough, no doubt, for the bulk of the population. But every one at all conversant with the private and corporate schools knows that they begin later and close earlier, for the simple reason that most of their pupils go out of town with heir parents in June and remain there well into passes into the wealthier and more cultivated classes ammer homes, to which they feel it important to take their children during the whole period of summer The terms of this extraordinary bill would

cems no recognition or provision for the right of parents to give children a home education. Some of e finest and choicest education is imported in this of allow sensitive or delicate children to be exposed exacting methods of the public schools. Here again is a monotrous disregard of domestic needs and private rights among the hast class of the community. It is unlikenit to imagine that any more oversight could be so great. The whole aspect of these and similar pro-

New-York, March 9, 1891.

CEED IN THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE.

In the first place no bill has been passed or even

discussed in either branch of the Legislature to tax morroages. There was such a bill discussed in the Sective, if it should become a law, but a number of a Republicans voted for it, because they believed had the principle of the fill was right. The fill doe or impose any fax on anything; and an ameadme added in the House expressly relieves banks and loan empantes from double taxation by allowing them to testact their capital stock from the amount of their

Indiciary Committee, and an able lawyer, in an interview to-day with your correspondent, touching the action of the Legislature on these questions, said : e The House has passed a General Mortgage bill; but, ide from voting for the fall. Mr. Elder had no con tion with it. The bill received the vote of every The bill has no application to existing mort pages, except that it offers an inducement to both leaders and borrowers in the matter of the renewal pages, except that it offers an inducement to both leaders and borrowers in the indicement to both leaders and borrowers in the matter of the reaswal of loans. The bill passed proposes, on the one hand, to do away, as a general thing, with the burder one and usel as fromble and expense of the present method of foreclosing mortrages; and, on the other hand, to so the first of redemption for the debtor. It am thorness the making of a mortrage containing a power of sale authorizing the sherill to advertise and self the property without the necessity of a lawsuit. It established that the necessity of a lawsuit. It establishes an interfered the cost of foreclosine to site.

In my opinion the mest objectionable bill passed by the House is the 'Usary bill.' But I do not believe there is the slightest chance that it will pass the Senate. As originally not all commercial paper in the State by reason of the omission in the bill of the provisions common in such statutes throughout the world for the protection of innocent purchasers of negotiable paper. As a sort of half care for this defect, the bill was amended by adding a clause to the effect that where the horrower hashes allidavit on the note that he has not paid more than to per cent the note shall be exempt from the provision of the act. Tids of course simply means that in all parts of the State where money is worth more than 10 per cent every man who borrows must treat makes a false affidavit. It would be a standing inducement for whole side perfury.

There are two weeks more of the Legislature and it is certain that not more than a dogen general laws will reach the Governor outside of the General Appropriation bills.

D. O. McCRAY.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 23, 1891.

THE MCKINLEY BILL AND THE SUGAR CAMP. To the Editor of The Tribune. sir: Allow me to make a few remarks on the show-ing how the McKinley bill has oppressed or robbed the

farmers. Many of the farmers in this region have a sugar orchard on their farms of greater or less extent, Tin buckets to catch the sap are coming into general use. For some years the price for ten-quart buckets has been from 20 to 30 cents for a filmsy affair having no supporting wire around the brim. I have just purchased 100 ten-quart buckets, in all respects just nice a finished ten quart pall, except the bail, worth much more than the former style, for 15-3-4 cents.

I am an octogenarian, and my memory runs back to the time when wares for a good hand were 50 cents per day, now \$1 for the same work. Axes then cost from \$1.75 to \$2-four days' work for an axe; now the price for an axe and handle averages \$1. Where does "robbery" come in ! Let me mention a few more tools in universal use

among farmers. Hay forks, old-time price for a short The Beware of imitations.—The original SCOTT'S among farmers. Hay forks, old-time price for a short two-time, with the price for a short two-time, with the price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, with the price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks, old-time price for a short two-time, which have forks of the short two-times of the short two-

penters' heavy steel squares, formerly English "you know," \$2.25 to \$2.50; now, 90 cents. The old-time tools were heavy, clumsy affairs, such as would cause any good workman nowadays to quit his job rather than work with them. I have strayed away from tin to steel, but when an old man tells one story he is apt to tell another. All the foregoing are "facts, not theories." When and where does the "robbery" come in! Let the Free Traders answer. I think all these changes in price and quality comes from the industries that produced them being thoroughly established in our own country.

DAVID H. DIVINE. wn country. Locasheldlaki, Sullivan County, N.Y., March 18, 1891.

WARD'S ISLAND IMMIGRANT PROPERTY.

A PROTEST AGAINST DIVERTING THE MONEY OB-TAINED BY ITS SALE FROM THE PUR-POSE FOR WHICH IT WAS RAISED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Attention is directed to a bill now before the State Legislature which proposes to confiscate to the use of the State and divert from the purpose for which it was raised some half million dollars of State trust fants which it is expected will be realized as a surplus from the sale of the immigrant property of

Ward's Island. From May, 1847, to March, 1876, the immigrants landing at the Port of New-York paid in "head money" to the State of New-York as entrance fees for admission into the country about \$13,000,000. The state undertook that this "head money" should be ised in establishing and maintaining a system of protection and care for the benefit of the class of persons so taxed, and to thus safeguard its own citizens from any charge for the support of aliens.

The State Board of Emigration out of this money purchased land and erected hospitals and other buildings on Ward's Island, which property is now valued at 82,200,000. In 1876, collection of the State tax on immigrants was stopped by a decision of the United states supreme Court, declaring the imposition of such tax to be a prerogative of Congress.

Congress did not take action on this matter until August, 1882; in the meantime the State Legislature authorized the advance of money to continue the work of the Board of Emigration, with the understanding that the Ward's Island property would be looked to for the reimbursement of the State. The United States Government having now assumed direct charge of immigration affairs, and the Ward's Island buildings not being longer needed for immigrant purposes, it is proposed to sell the property and, besides paying back to the State the money advanced between the years of 1876 and 1882, to confiscate to State uses any surplus remaining over. This surplus according to the figuring of the senate Finance Committee should mount to at least \$500,000, unless the property be Now, when it is remembered that for the thirty

years' existence of the State tax on immigrants it re-lieved the taxpayers of the State from all expense in aring for any allen during five years after his arrivalin fact paid for his support whether in hospital, county house or prison during such five years term-it is hard to see what right the State has, after receiving its "pound of flesh" in the shape of repayment of the

1876 stated that "the State, holding the title of the startling suggestion of a an into a cast from complete, and to ignore and refigits. It is a few for example, all private seeds be kept in session, it is not explained by the first whole the considered as a trust fund to be devoted to the remark of example, all private seeds be kept in session, it is not explained by the first who within a year after landing may fall into distress and need public aid. For such infortunates the remark the district of the relief of immigrants within the borders of the state who within a year after landing may fall into distress and need public aid. For such infortunates the relief weekly the present no official bound to provide, and by devoting this money to their aid the State will but devoting the before sixty when it imposed the tax. deem the pletzes given when it impost the tax, New-York, Feb. 27, 1801. CASTLE GARDEN.

THE ABYSSINIAN HORRORS.

LIEUTENANT LIVRAGHI ARRESTED-HIS REV-ELATIONS ABOUT THE SUMMARY EXECUTIONS AT MASSOWAIL.

The press in Italy has courageously come forward and has been the first to publish the awful particulars relative to the abominable exactions and musters com-mitted by Italian officials in the Abyssianan colony of order to clear the Italian Government from the respon sibility for those crimes, which will soon be avenged

Red Sea colony. He fled to Switzerland and remained in hiding at Lugano, in the Tleino Canton. There he was discovered and arrested by the Swiss police, and s extradition was immediately granted by the Berne lovernment. Livraghi has turned state informer and actions committed by his orders. He gives dates and ames and recites all the details of the counters, which farnishes full particulars relative to the many assassiwere really effected assessinations. The excilentement of Carbineers has embodied his revelations in a lengthy memoir, which may be soon published. Still there must be some exampleration in his estimating at 800

that they will will-draw their money from Kansas and to the persecution suffered two years ago by two will refuse to renew mortgages now held on Kansas wealthy and influential Abyssinian chiefs, Kantibal and Mussa el Accad. They were accused of with Ras Alcula and other Abyssinian leaders who had not yet made their submission to Italy. The two men were sentenced to prison for life and were sent to the penitentiary of Nisida, near Naples, whence they were returned to Massawah some time ago. It will be necessary now to revise their sentence by the course The Sepublican County Committee will meet on the formal first and the Sepublican County Committee will produced by the Sepublic S appearance forever, without any trial, of influential natives who were held as "suspects" by him or by other officials. These victims were usually assassi-nated in the night, and on the deserted plain between Massowah and Monkuilly. That was the case notably with Lieg-Hages, a wealthy native, who had been ar rested on the charge of being an accomplice of Kantibal and had been released afterward. He was led in the night out of town and was shot dead with revolvers by

(we native police agents of Livragid. In December, 1889, Ajub Getekon, a rich Abyssinian the leader of his countrymen, was arrested by Livraghi' order. He was accused of intending to buy arms h view of a rising against the Italians. Getchon, according to the narrative of the ex-lientenant himself. went twice a year to Massowah, in order to buy cotton posts, tissues, etc. It being well known that he was a friend of Kantihei, he was placed under suspicion change to the mortgage law; but it is a change in the after the latter's arrest. He had gone to Monkullo right direction. So far as this bill is concerned it is a shadowed by two police agents, who managed to pick ball calculated to improve the credit of Kanasa mort- a quarrel with him. He attempted to defend himself, and was immediately arrested on the charge of rebel lion. A search made at his place of business resulted in the discovery \$12,000, which sum was suited in the discovery \$12,000, which sam was seized and covered into the colonial treasury. He was shot, at highl, under the outside parapet of Fort Imberto. Livraghi relates many other executions of the same kind, among them that of the sam of the thelion! Suitam. Two nutves, Resial and Geremanden, sent on a special mission to Saganetti, were arrested upon the pretext that they had committed exactions, and were killed near the Swedish Mission.

An old Meslem, Nath Osman, was also arrested, led



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NO NAME.

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outside the town, and murdered. When he reached the ontside the town, and murdered. When he reached the place where his grave had already been dug Nalbosman was apprised by Livraghi of the fate in reserve for him. The old man fell on his knees before the mounted lieutenant, begging for his life. Livragh's answer was a shot from his revolver, which killed Naib-Osman. The body was thrown into the grave and covered with earth, and the victim's family were told that he had been sent to a neutlentiary in Italy. A that he had been sent to a pententiary in Italy sherif in Massowah, and a large number of other shrains and Arabs, were murdered in like manner, out even the pretence of a trial.

PHYSICIANS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

DOCTORS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF GIVING THEIR OPINIONS FOR PUBLICATION. The Medical Society of the County of New-York de-

voted its stated meeting last evening at No. 17 West Forty-third-st, to discussing the attitude that medical men ought to take toward the daily newspapers, the question as put being, "Under what elreumstances and to what extent may members of the medical profession properly permit their names and opinions to be published by the secular press !" Dr. Orlando B. Douglas, who presided, introduced as the first speaker Dr. R. F. Sturgis. He began by quoting the codes of the American Medical Association and of the State Modical Association, the latter of which has a clause prohibiting physicians from publishing or suffering to be published through reporters or interviewers of the daily press their opinions or the reports of cases or operations. Dr. Sturgis did not view this sweeping prohibition with favor. There frequently arise instances, he said, when upon some medical question of public interest the newspapers desire the views of members of the medical profession. If a newspaper wants a particular item of medical news, it will get it by hook or by crook. He thought a physician ought to give his opinion, if asked, or better, out at length, that the newspapers may get it correctly. In referring to the recent experiences with rectly. In referring to the recent experiences the Koch lymph as a cure for consumption, he said it did seem that the medical profession was not only qualified but justified in putting the public on their guard against false hopes and false deductions. In matters relating to the public health or neglect of sanitary precautions, the newspapers printed the names of those physicians who speak in public meetings, and it was eminently proper that they should speak in such meetings. Yet the section of the code speak in such meetings. Yet the section of the code referred to would prohibit it. There were three cases when he thought that medical men should permit their names and opinions to be published in the newspapers; first, when sought for in regard to matters pertaining to the public health; second, when their advice or opinion is sought for in regard to new or unusual nethods of treatment; and, third, where it was necessary to correct mistaken impressions concerning

Dr. Jacobi was the first member called upon to discuss the paper. He did not think the question so simple as Dr. sturgis had found it. He spoke of the interview or the letter and the newspaper as "dodges" by the punishment of the culprits, the principal of to get into the papers in a general disparagement of attempts by medical men to advertise. In regard to whom has already been arrested.

Lent-mant Livraghi, ex-thief of Police at Massowah, left that place a few months ago and returned to Italy, which country he left on learning that suspicion had interviewer was generally impossible. To write popul larly on scientific subjects is a difficult thinx. As a way of meeting the demands of the newspapers for medical information, Dr. Jacobi suggested that they should maintain upon their staffs medical men with nothing to do but to report on medical subjects in disapproval, especially of interviews reporting notable operations, which he thought generally subjected the paysician whose name appeared to unfavorable comment if not derision.

operative procedures or surgical methods of treatment

ment if not derision.

Dr. Daniel Lewis thought the whole question was overrated in importance, and was largely a matter of taste. No one doubted that it was the physician's business to instruct the community, so far as needed, but there was danger of doing mischief to the public. He, too, instanced the recent excitement over tuberculosis, saying that in all his experience there was nothing more distressing than the high hopes raised lel Lewis thought the whole question was

the public should know.

Dr. A. S. Hunter thought that doctors ought to pub-Dr. A. S. Hunter thought that doctors ought to pullibrah their opinions only in the medical journals, as interviewers could not be informed on medical subjects, and often made the physician ridiculous by the terms used. Only on such rare occasions as the occurrence of epidemics should the physician be willing to give his opinions and advice. The better way would be always to refer such matters to a standing committee to answer for the names.

ways to refer such matters to a standard standard answer for the papers.

Dr. George F. Shrady, who followed, said he had been surprised at the knowledge and intelligence with which reporters had discussed such matters as the recent tuberculosis excitement. He had never seen recent tuberculosis excitement. He had never seen any particular misrepresentations in the daily popers on medical subjets. The whole question resied upon one point, whether the physician spoke for his own advantage or for the profession.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley, of "The Christian Advocate," and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa followed. Dr. sturgis summed up the discussion. A supper followed.

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AND CITY ELECTIONS. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Municipal League yesterday afternoon in the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, in the Union Trust Building, Broadway, near Wall-st, it was decided to send a committee of three to Albany to urge the adoption by the Senate Committee on Cities of the Langhlin amendment relating to the alternation of municipal and State elections. The League is auxious to have the municipal elections held in years when state and National elections are not held, so that issues which are strictly municipal may not be merged and confused with State and National issues. The members of the committee are George L. Rives, Albert stickney and R. Fulton Cutting. Mr. Beck-ham, of the League, will accompany the committee to Albany. The committee adjourned subject to the call of its chairman, Julien T. Davles.

VON DER ANE OPPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

St. Louis, March 23 .- President Von der Ahe returned St. Louis, March 23. Procedent von der And returned to-day from Charimati, where he had been looking after the interests of the American Association. When asked how he stood on the proposed compromise with the Leasue, he replied: "There will be no compromise. What have we to gain by it? I am opposed to having anything further to do with the Ledgue, for they never have any dealings with anybody without giving the other party the worst of it. The League has brought on this fight and now let them take the consequences."

A DIPLOMATIC ASSISTANT.

From The Philadelphia Press.

William A. Patton never had the flerce struggle experienced by Mr. Lindsey in repressing a desire to give out news. Mr. Patton gives out smiles, hadeshakes and edifying ideas on a number of subjects, but news rarely. He talks so earnestly and pleasantly, however, in his room in the Pennsylvania Railroad office, next to that of President Roberts, that a new men is very apt to think that Mr. Patton is telling him something.

Mr. Patton is not a private secretary. His title is assistant to the president, and he is several vice presidents besides. He is the worthy outside guarf of the president's room, however, and largely fills the functions which are allotted in other managements to the private secretary. Mr. Patton is bump of tact and man management developed mediarrely than any man perhaps in this tactful occupation. The angriest shipper, politician or railway manager visiting south fourth-st, when thrown into the hospoer of Mr. Patton's urbanity, emerges from the holder of the part of the wealth of tender bandling he has received. It is worth a day's wait in Mr. Patton's urbanity and the wealth of tender bandling he has received. It is worth a day's wait in Mr. Patton's urbanity and proposition of delighted surprise which lights up his fine face (which he is too modest to have photographed) when he comes out and recognizes a man whom he never saw but once before, then for the minutes and that a year ago. He deem't hesitate for the name or have to glance at the card which has been sent to him. If it is an numsual name he pronounces if with exactness at the first trial. But one hasn't to wait a day to see this. Mr. Patton has the act of "seeing every one" to perfection, and the linked sweetness long drawn out with which he species the parting does not interfere with the rapidity with which he welcomes the coming giest.

Mr. Patton is about forty years old, and came from Altoona with Mr. Cassatt. As that genteman filled a number of departments of the service which has been invaluable